



'ANTI-SEMITISM'

IS IT ALL THE GENTILES' FAULT?

(Special in-depth enquiry, starting on page 5)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

'Democracy' prevails!

In a passage that might well qualify for first prize as joke of the year, the *Daily Mail*, in its leader column On May 2nd, after summarising the recent clash between the Commons and the Lords over the War Crimes Bill and the decision by the Commons to invoke the Parliament Act of 1911 in forcing through the Bill after its second rejection by the Lords, concluded by saying: "Whether or not justice can be done, we have yet to see. But democracy has quite properly prevailed."

Has it really? To make an appraisal of just what has been happening over this bill, we might trace the affair back to its beginnings a year or two ago, when a delegation of Jews from the United States headed by one Rabbi Marvin Hier arrived in this country to petition the then Home Secretary Douglas Hurd to order investigations into a series of cases involving elderly East Europeans now living in Britain who, when operating as functionaries of the German forces of occupation in their countries of origin in World War II, were alleged to have mis-

treated Jewish prisoners. The delegation urged upon Mr. Hurd that, if such investigations established that there was *prima facie* evidence of such mistreatment, new legislation should be introduced by Britain's parliament permitting the prosecution of these alleged criminals on a retroactive basis, that is to say for offences committed before any such laws were in force, and furthermore offences not committed on British territory and therefore entirely outside the scope of British law anyway.

Mr. Hurd's initial response to this petition was an entirely correct one. On reviewing the 'evidence' presented in support of the accusations against the men, he was not convinced that it had enough substance for cases to be opened against them more than 40 years after the time the alleged offences had been committed. He also recognised that a large part of this so-called 'evidence' was culled from Soviet sources and was thereby to be regarded, to say the least, as unreliable — this being quite apart from the obvious unreliability of the testimony of 'witnesses' who were expected to perform prodigious feats of memory in recognising the alleged culprits more than 40 years on, as well as recalling in accurate detail the things they were supposed to have done.

Mr. Hurd, in addition to this, realised straightaway that retroactive legislation, and moreover legislation permitting prosecution for alleged offences not committed on British territory, were wholly contrary to British legal ethics and tradition.

Mr. Hurd, in other words, appreciated full well that the proposition that these men be investigated for 'war crimes' and thereafter be prosecuted under retroactive legislation in a country like Britain was a legal nonsense from the word go. He politely told this delegation of American Jews that he did

not see grounds that would justify doing as they had petitioned him to do.

Perhaps Mr. Hurd did not understand it at the time but he was in fact doing an unpardonable thing: he was saying no to the most highly organised and most powerful and ruthless lobby and pressure group than can be found anywhere in the world in the late 20th century.

Just how organised and powerful is something that can be gleaned from the fact that, not a great span of time later, the British authorities were doing just what Rabbi Hier and his associates had urged that they should do: they opened up an investigation into the alleged crimes, found that there were grounds for believing them to have been committed and then, by means of a body of zealots in parliament headed by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, pushed through the required Bill allowing for legislation that would permit Britain to prosecute the accused men for alleged crimes committed in another country nearly half a century before such legislation came into force.

This whole process has so outraged the British sense of justice, and so flagrantly violated British legal principles, that it has provoked vigorous and impassioned opposition from some politicians and journalists normally never given to uttering a word that might offend Jewish interests. One such was the former Chancellor Lord Hailsham, not a man who has customarily come in for plaudits in the columns of this magazine, nor one who during his long political career ever distinguished himself by opposition to the mighty and the powerful, least of all by preparedness to tread on the toes of Jewry. But for the noble Lord this latest exercise of Jewish power in pursuit of a Talmudic vendetta that overturned some of the most sacred tenets of British justice was just too much. In his speech in the Lords against the bill he denounced it in the strongest possible terms for its un-British nature. He was not alone, and in the final outcome the Lords rejected the bill on its first reading before them. The makings of a constitutional crisis had started to appear.

A House of Commons governed by a sense of wisdom and statesmanship would have taken this as a signal that it would be best to bury the Bill there and then. Of course, the Parliament Act of 1911, referred to earlier, does empower the Commons to overrule the Lords at the end of the day when all normal constitutional procedures have been exhausted. But the spirit of that Act makes it clear that this power is one that should only be used in the most exceptional circumstances. Geoffrey Wheatcroft, writing in the *Sunday Telegraph* on May 5th, said of the Act:-

"It was passed by a Liberal Government to overcome an Upper House which had used its veto over legislation not wisely but too well, always in a partisan spirit, culminating in a rejection of Budget against all constitutional precedents. But it was

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understood from the beginning that the Act would be used most sparingly, only when great constitutional issues were at stake such as Irish home rule or Welsh disestablishment. It was also understood that the Act would be invoked only for mandated measures conforming to the wishes of the people as expressed in a general election. "None of this remotely applies in the present case. The War Crimes Bill began life as a Private Member's Bill, was half-heartedly passed by the Commons (by 273 votes to 60, with huge abstentions. Ed.), was rejected by the Lords after a debate superior to anything heard in the Commons — and then, in circumstances that remain somewhat mysterious, it was taken over by the Government. Most prime ministers would have greeted the original Lords rejection with silent relief. But Mrs. Thatcher had supported the Bill from the beginning, partly out of the philo-semitism that has always been one of her more attractive features, partly out of her sometimes unreflective sense of righteousness...

"At best this is a highly contentious, dubious Bill, at worse a juristic outrage, which has never been part of Conservative policy (or any other party's for that matter), which has never been put before the voters at a general election, which has only passed through the Commons only on the flimsiest of votes, and which has been opposed in principle by several members of the Cabinet, including the present Prime Minister. And for this the Parliament Act is to operate in all its weight and might. How do we explain this madness?"

As if to answer his own question, Mr. Wheatcroft goes on to cite Roy Hattersley, who on his own admission in the House of Commons disliked the Bill but said that he would vote for it "because he never wanted it said that the House — or presumably he himself — might be guilty of anti-semitism."

Here of course we get to the nub of the issue. The Commons voted for the Bill, not out of any sense of their duty, as elected representatives of the British people, to overrule an unelected chamber (the Lords) and thus ensure the prevalence of 'democracy', nor out of any reasoned consideration for the principles of justice involved in the case; they voted for the Bill for basically the same reasons as Roy Hattersley voted for it: they did not wish it to be said that the House — or, as Mr. Wheatcroft bluntly implied, they themselves — might be guilty of anti-semitism. This is of course just a grossly oversimplified way of saying that the ladies and gentlemen of the Commons were terrified out of their wits of bringing themselves into conflict with the juggernaut of Jewish power. Mr. Wheatcroft has said that the Bill was taken over by the Government (then the Thatcher Government) in "circumstances that remain somewhat mysterious." The writer must have had his tongue in his cheek here, for there was nothing whatever mysterious about these circumstances at all. The circumstances simply provided a demonstration of something that all perceptive observers of

the British political scene know very well: that all governments in this country almost within living memory have been ready, at all crucial junctures, to bow to the will of organised Jewry. Whether this was such a crucial juncture from the overall national standpoint or not matters little; the fact is that it was regarded as such by Jewry itself, and that sufficed. Organised Jewry, by some means the details of which have yet to be exposed to us ordinary mortals, managed in the first place to prevail on the former Home Secretary Douglas Hurd to institute investigations of the alleged 'war crimes' involving elderly men who for many years have been exemplary British citizens, then in the second place to persuade the Thatcher Government to take over the promotion of the 'War Crimes' Bill parliament, and finally to induce sufficient MPs to vote for it to ensure that, with the huge abstentions that have been mentioned, it would pass into law — if necessary by the invoking of the 1911 Parliament Act.

Some observers have wondered why the Lords, which comprise at least as thorough-going a collection of philo-semites as the Commons, could have opposed the Bill, not once but twice! The simple answer is that, pro-Jewish though the vast majority of HM Peers of the Realm are, their sense of the judicial outrageousness of the Bill prevailed over their anxiousness to please the Jews. They include, as is known, the nation's senior judges, and with such legal wisdom and experience at their disposal they were, not surprisingly, better equipped to submit the Bill to an enlightened and intelligent debate than were the Commons, as Mr. Wheatcroft testified in his *Sunday Telegraph* article. But that is not all

More crucially, the occupants of the House of Lords are there for life; they cannot be unelected. They are therefore relatively immune to the pressures that at all times impose themselves upon members of the Commons, who must of necessity keep up a constant juggling act to ensure satisfying those who are in a position to determine whether they survive in their seats or not. This is precisely what Roy Hattersley meant when in a flash of unguarded honesty he said that the House would not want to be "guilty of anti-semitism." He was saying, in effect, that it is much more important to MPs' survival that they act in accordance with the desires of the organised Jewish lobby in this country than with those of the voters who elected them, who most certainly are not sufficiently interested in 'war crimes' that may or may not have been committed many years ago to let such matters influence the way they cast their crosses next polling day.

It is when we understand these processes that decree the survival or non-survival of the members of the House of Commons that we can perhaps appreciate the full absurdity of the *Daily Mail* leader columnist when he says that by the Commons overruling the Lords on this matter "democracy has quite

properly prevailed." In fact all that has prevailed is the system of power and patronage that rules all politics in Britain and merely uses the cover of 'democracy' to acquire legitimacy for its designs. Does the *Mail* leader-writer really not understand this? Maybe he does, but he clearly dare not say so.

As we write these words, we cannot say for certain what the fate of the alleged 'war criminals' affected by the coming prosecutions is going to be. What we can say with confidence is that this whole stinking saga is at least going to achieve one worthwhile and welcome result. It is going to open the eyes of an awful lot of people in this country to certain realities of political life of which they had never been aware before even in their most fearful dreams. It could be that, as has happened before in history, certain mightily powerful forces will over-reach themselves and end up by doing their cause much more harm than good. Shakespeare, in *The Merchant of Venice*, set the scenario for the coming 'show trials' that our Government now seems determined to foist upon the nation. By these trials the modern Shylock may well win his pound of flesh. But he may also pay a dear price for it in the way of self-exposure.

'New World Order' comes to the Isle of Man

The Isle of Man is a pleasant, unspoilt piece of British territory which, to a great extent, the 20th century and all its manifest evils seems to have passed by. One most agreeable feature of the island is that, under local laws, homosexual acts are still an offence. Thus do we find that, unlike in so many other British holiday resorts, visitors and the locals are spared the nauseating sight of mincing pouffs walking about the place holding hands and from time to time ostentatiously kissing each other.

This is because the Isle of Man, though British, has virtual autonomy in the running of its internal affairs through its local parliament, the Tynwald. Over the years this body has steadfastly continued to do something that Westminster and the British mainland's various municipal councils have failed to: represent the wishes of its citizens. One field in which these wishes have been respected has been that of the outlawing of buggery — despite no end of pressures from outside for legislation to the contrary.

Now, if reports are to be believed, this happy state of affairs is to be ended, and 'progress' is to trample over the traditions of the island. For some time the European Commission on Human Rights has been hectoring Britain to bring the Isle of Man into line with its rulings that queers everywhere must be treated the same as everyone else. Typically, the British Government has caved in and intends to overrule the Tynwald so as to make homosexual acts legal on the island, as in the United

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Kingdom as a whole.

Speaking for a great many people on the island, Mr. Edgar Quine, a member of the House of Keys, the Tynwald's Lower House, has said: "Buggery is an abominable, offensive act. If we start giving this sort of thing a veneer of legality it will run rampant." And he went on to say of the impending action of the British Government: "It would be unconstitutional for them to legislate above our heads. They would be acting as judge and jury in a matter about which the Manx people have never been consulted. We will have to consider making representations to the United Nations."

All of which is fair comment — until the last part. If Mr. Quine thinks the islanders are going to get anywhere on such a matter by bringing in the UN he is woefully ill-informed. If anything, that particular body is quite certain to add its own weight to the already considerable weight now being mobilised against the Isle of Man for it to conform to the spirit of the times.

Perhaps someone also ought to tell the obviously well-meaning Mr. Quine that, in keeping with today's 'democratic' dispensation, the very last thing that matters to the makers of our laws is the feelings and opinions of the Manx people, or indeed any other people. If the 'New World Order' has decreed that poofers will be allowed to practise and advertise their life-style on Mannin then that is what must be done. No part of our world, however small, must be permitted immunity from the decadence of the age. Big Brother has spoken, and Big Brother must be obeyed!

Ulster: Government still chasing fantasies

Mr. Peter Brooke, the latest in a long line of thoroughly pathetic Ulster Secretaries, was reported last month to be 'disappointed' at the breakdown of the latest in a long line of 'talks' about the province's future.

When the talks were announced some while ago they were hailed, as had been their many predecessors, as a welcome 'new initiative' to bring peace to Northern Ireland. Of course, there was nothing 'new' about them whatsoever; they amounted to just a ravamp of the old and familiar formula of getting the Unionist and Republican parties around a table to work out a commonly acceptable scheme for running the province. The whole concept showed that Westminster had learned absolutely nothing from the past two decades of turmoil and division, which ought have demonstrated with abundant clarity that no scheme for the achievement of anything can be 'commonly acceptable' to two factions who want totally opposite things: the one the maintainance of the union with Britain and the other the incorporation of Ulster into the Irish Republic.

Perhaps the naive Mr. Brooke thought otherwise simply because the contending factions indicated their willingness to sit down and parly with each other; but he ought to have known that these attitudes of apparent conciliation on both sides were purely cosmetic ones, adopted in each case so as to project an image of 'reasonableness', mainly for the benefit of the mass media.

It should be plain to anyone with a grain of common sense that if Republicans indicated their willingness to sit down and 'negotiate' with Unionists it would only be for the purpose of wringing out of them fresh concessions, as well as demonstrating their own 'moderation' of approach. The Ulster issue is one which by its very nature cannot be resolved except by the decisive victory of one faction over the other. Either the province stays British or it does not. If it stays British there is nothing whatever that can be done to appease or satisfy Republican elements, whatever concessions may be made to them in the way of a voice in Ulster councils. If Ulster does not stay British, our Government will be guilty of an ignominious sell-out. That is the simple long and short of the matter, which any person of practical outlook should be able to understand.

And the greatest of all idiocies lies in the concept of the talks as a response to the continuing violence, being based as it is on the hope that that violence will in some way diminish with the bringing of the two Ulster communities closer together. The bombers and gunmen of the IRA will only stop their bombing and gunning in one or another of two circumstances: (1) if they get what they want and Ulster is taken away from the UK and annexed by the Irish Republic; or (2) If



This protester understands the issue, even if the politicians do not!

they are well and truly smashed and put out of commission.

One sentiment that was heard as this latest round of talks got under way was: "We can't carry on for the next 20 years as we have for the last 20 years," the implication of this being that such talking represented some new approach to the question that would get everyone out of the *impasse*. But

the reality is that what has been wrong with the last 20 years has been precisely the fact that successive governments have been continuing to chase fantasies by reacting to the violence and the terror with fresh attempts, through talks and compromise, to reconcile the irreconcilable: to satisfy Unionists and Republicans at the same time.

If we want to find an answer to the ills of Ulster which will spare us a repetition during the next 20 years of what has been going on over the past 20 years, the answer must lie in the abandonment of the policy of appeasement and compromise and the adoption, in its place, of a firm policy of keeping the province British, of making no deal with Republicans (whatever side of the border) and of using all necessary power and force to wipe out the Republican terrorists.

It means, in effect, that for the first time in the present phase of the troubles which began in 1968, Britain should start playing for its own side by demonstrating a will to stand by its own people and defend its own territory.

The lesson of Yugoslavia

For the past year or two the artificial state of Yugoslavia (not the only one of its kind created in the process of the peace settlement following World War I) has been tearing itself apart. Last month the business reached a new level of intensity, with raging ethnic conflicts between the two most powerful groups in the country: the Serbs and Croats.

It is not our purpose here to take sides in, or comment upon, these disputes; they are not Britain's affair and we should keep out of them. What is worth observing is simply this: what is now happening in Yugoslavia is a salutary reminder of what is liable to happen, on a much larger scale, in the Europe of the future if present moves towards integration continue and achieve their goal.

The Serbs and the Croats are two Slav peoples who share a common language. If they cannot be induced to feel a sense of common nationhood then what real prospect is there that the infinitely more diverse peoples of Europe as a whole can ever do so? Do the Euro-integrators really want to see the dawning of a new era of peace between European nations, as they claim to do? Or do they want to bring about what is now happening in Yugoslavia?

The Yugoslav example should surely demonstrate that the best chance of harmony in Europe lies not in integration but in separation: in the acceptance that the European nations have separate interests and separate destinies. Such an acceptance will not carry with it the guarantee that Europeans will never fight one another again; that would be to ignore the realities of European history. But it would at least offer the prospect that European conflict might be reduced to a minimum. That is something practical to aim for. Will we be sensible enough to see the right way to it?

'ANTI-SEMITISM': HOW TO GET RID OF IT

JOHN TYNDALL suggests a new approach to an ancient problem that won't go away

A FEW WEEKS AGO I watched a television programme on a subject that everyone would probably agree has had an ample airing over the years, sometimes to the point at which it has appeared that the TV people have an obsession about it. Yes, the programme was about 'anti-Semitism', an area of human study perhaps aptly misnamed because so much else about it is false and misleading. Anthropologically speaking, Semites are Arabs plus that section of Jewry descended from the original Israelites who inhabited the Middle Eastern region alongside them but who are now heavily outnumbered within their own nation by the descendants of the Khazars, a Turco-Mongoloid people whose roots are in Central Asia.

There may be some who would regard this quest for accuracy of nomenclature as 'nit-picking'. It sometimes is, but not in this instance; the choice of the terms 'Semitic' and 'anti-Semitic' to describe things which do not correspond to those appellations is symbolic of the whole atmosphere in which the subject of 'anti-Semitism' is customarily debated in these times. However, having made this point I will oblige the Jews from here on by using their own terminology, if only because such a phrase as 'anti-Jewishism' sounds clumsy, unfamiliar and distracting.

During the programme to which I have referred, one after another representative of the Jewish and pro-Jewish point of view was shown giving his, or her, definition of the psychology of the 'anti-Semite'. At times the viewer might almost have been led into believing that all this amounted to a genuine exchange of views, in as much as not every explanation of what makes 'anti-Semites' tick was the same. Each had a theory as to the roots of the problem, and the theories varied considerably — thus contributing to the image of an actual 'debate'. The impression of debate was heightened by the fact that non-Jews, as well as Jews, were invited to offer their opinions. But at the end of the programme the rational observer could not help but be struck by the thought that something had been missing from it all. What could that something be?

Barely half a minute's thought sufficed to reveal what it was. Not in one single case had the producers permitted a contribution to the discussion by one of those maligned persons whom the programme was supposed to be all about: the 'anti-Semites' — or,



INFILCTED OR SELF-INFILCTED?

These desecrated gravestones may be the work of 'anti-Semites' or they may be the work of Jews trying to discredit 'anti-Semitism'. Whatever the answer, 'anti-Semitism' or, more correctly, anti-Jewish feeling most certainly does exist and is again on the increase. But for a change, the writer of this article suggests, would it not be a bad idea for Jews to examine just what it is in themselves that so regularly excites the hatred they experience on the part of so many peoples?

more accurately, those people who adhered to the theory that the Jewish presence in world affairs was not an unmixed blessing for which all mankind should be thankful.

Surely, in the name of reason, in the name of fairness and objectivity — above all in the name of that procedure for handling human affairs to which the Jews, more than anyone, are supposed to be dedicated, namely 'democracy' — a discussion about 'anti-Semitism' should feature, among others, the 'anti-Semitic' point of view. But no! Not a single word was permitted to be said in support of this.

That very fact, more than any of the opinions aired on the programme, ought to tell us something.

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE

Perhaps I can contribute something to this discussion by speaking as one of the missing people on the said programme, one of the considerable number of speakers and writers around the world whom no doubt this TV feature had in mind when referring to 'anti-Semites' but who are almost never allowed to come on television before a large audience and explain the basis for their attitudes on this question.

As a youngster growing up in the South

Eastern part of the outer London suburbs in the early aftermath of World War II, I saw very little of Jews. They were not numerous in my area, and the pursuits in which I engaged myself were not such as to be likely to bring me into much contact with the few who did live locally.

When I started to take an interest in politics in my late teens I had no views whatever about Jews or 'anti-Semitism'. I had of course heard about such things in Germany during the Hitler period, but I simply didn't understand what it was all about.

If anyone, however, had suggested to me that a particular race of people, or the members of a particular religion, should be especially ostracised, ill-treated or persecuted merely because of what they were, I would have rejected the idea without a moment's hesitation.

My interest in politics at the time derived from my sense of duty towards my own people, the British people. I felt that the British people were on the way down as a nation. I wanted to lift them up. I wanted them to prosper and recover their former greatness; I had no thought of wishing to do harm to any other people, only to do some

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**'ANTI-SEMITISM':
HOW TO GET RID OF IT**
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good for my people.

As this interest in, and concern for, the future of the British people developed, I came to the point eventually at which I was driven by a compulsion to seek some outlet for political action. This happened in my early twenties, not a very long time after I had left the army, during which I spent long hours reading and thinking about British and world affairs and becoming more and more discontented with the direction in which Britain was heading. Had I known of an organisation which represented my opinions I would have joined it sooner. At last, however, when I was 22 I did find one, and I enlisted in it and started to become active.

Up to this time, my motives were those of pure patriotism. I did not hate any race in particular; if I had any feelings of hate they were reserved for members of my own race who seemed to be happy to commit acts of treason against Britain if it were to their personal advantage to do so.

But as I started to meet people in, or in some way allied with, the organisation I had just joined, I began to come into contact with the theories of 'anti-Semitism'. People would tell me: "If you want to understand what's going wrong with this country, you've got to study the activities of the Jews." Some books were recommended, and in one or two cases freely given, to me which purported to explain the 'Jewish Question'.

AVOIDANCE OF THE NETTLE

My first reaction was one of doubt and, just a little, of revulsion. I wanted to do something, as I have said, to lift up my own people, not to do down others. Probably, some little subconscious voice inside me was telling me that by embracing these theories I was embracing something that had been universally damned, excoriated as the ultimate in evil, the doctrine that led to the 'gas chambers'. Every normal human prompting inside me was such as to counsel me not to touch these ideas with a barge-pole, if only for the fact that it would invite bitter hostility and opposition and deflect attention from the task of promoting ideas that would contribute to the regeneration of Britain.

My study of the subject was not helped, moreover, by the obvious eccentricity of some of the people who were peddling it. They had the look, and they spoke in the language, of cranks. They blamed the Jews for just about every conceivable human catastrophe, including catastrophes which by no stretch of imagination could possibly be attributed to the members of that race.

It was not an encouraging start to my quest to understand what lay behind 'anti-Semitism'.

But not all of the literature on the subject was so wildly exaggerated and unbalanced. I had come by this time greatly to admire the writings of A.K. Chesterton, my first real political mentor. Chesterton appealed to me above all because of his blazing British patriotism, not because of his opinions on the Jews. There was no doubt, however, that he had very firm views about the latter subject. Because I believed in his patriotic ideals, and also because I respected his fine intellect and balanced judgement, I felt I owed it to him to study his writings on the Jewish Question in a spirit of objective enquiry.

In these writings there were none of the wild rantings of the lunatic fringe of 'anti-Semites'. Chesterton gave the facts about Jewish power and influence as he saw them, backing these up with ample documentary references. His dominating theme was that of a worldwide Jewish conspiracy to obtain overlordship of the earth. This was rather too much for me to digest all in one gulp, even from such a respected author. But as I had come by that time to know Chesterton personally, and to be sure that he would not take up the cudgels in support of a particular doctrine without sound reasons for doing so, it seemed only right for me to give some careful examination to this idea before rejecting it out of hand.

At about the same time, four other books came my way, which I read carefully and upon which I pondered deeply. They all had in common the fact that, like the writings of A.K. Chesterton, they strongly condemned certain Jewish interests and advanced the theory of a Jewish conspiracy for world conquest.

One of these was *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, of which all Jews and all 'anti-Semites' will be aware. This book is purported to consist of the minutes of a series of meetings of leading Jews at which the speaker (or speakers) outline the alleged Jewish strategy for obtaining control of the nations of the globe. Since its first appearance in Russia early in the present century, the book has been condemned by the Jews as a forgery, probably concocted by the Czarist state security police in order to justify that régime's measures against the Jews. Having given careful study to the contents of this book over many years, I am inclined to the opinion that this Jewish claim is most likely correct — if only for the reason that the language used by the alleged Jewish Elders in their lectures is far too outspoken and explicit to be credible; my knowledge of the semantics of that race leads me to feel that, if such a strategy was being outlined as claimed, it would be shrouded in the customary words of double-meaning, innuendo, euphemism and altruism generally employed by internationalists, both Jewish and non-Jewish, rather than stated as baldly and crudely as is the case in *The Protocols*. This aside, the question must obviously be asked: would such plans be announced and recorded at a meeting of

Jews anyway, let alone then allowed to be leaked to Gentile sources?

However, even assuming that some functionary of the Czarist Government conceived the idea for authoring *The Protocols* by drawing on the realms of his own imagination, this invites the contrary question: would he have composed the document as he did unless its revelations corresponded closely with the picture of the activities of Russian Jewry held by a great many people in the Czarist Empire at the time? Supposing, for instance, I were to write and publish a book purporting to be a blueprint for world domination by, say, the Italians. The absurdity of such a theory would be so manifest that the book would not have the remotest credibility anywhere, and therefore there would not be the slightest point in producing it. If I wanted to 'get at' Italian people, it would be common sense to attribute to them racial vices and racial goals that to a reasonable number of people were believable, not to make allegations against that nation that were liable to be laughed out of court by almost everyone.

I therefore have come to the opinion that, though *The Protocols* were most probably fiction there is much reason to credit the idea that they correspond to fact, as perceived by a very intelligent person observing events from a Russian perspective sometime around the turn of the century.

SIMILAR SCENARIOS

Another of the books that I obtained at about the same time as my first introduction to *The Protocols* was *The World Conquerors*, by Louis Marschalko. Marschalko was a Hungarian and had produced his book something like half a century after the appearance of *The Protocols*. What was uncanny was the similarity in the scenarios depicted in these two books — just as these in turn were uncannily similar to that depicted in *The International Jew*, another book I obtained and studied during this formative period. *The International Jew* was the work of the motor magnate Henry Ford, and consisted of a selection of articles that Ford had written in *The Dearborn Independent*, a paper he had founded in the 1920s after he had seen first-hand some of the practices of certain Jewish interests in the American business world, and the way in which Jewish financial and commercial power was employed to wield political influence. Ford's paper was brought into existence to expose and oppose these Jewish practices, but eventually Jewish pressures on his company forced him to cease publication of the paper and even go so far as to make a public apology to the Jews for the 'distress' he had caused them. This true story, which no Jewish sources have even tried to deny, may tell us something about the famous car-producer's moral fibre. But it also tells us a great deal more about the power and leverage of the forces he tried to

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fight.

The final book that is worthy of mention among my early readings on the Jewish Question needs no introduction. It was Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Here again, this time as seen from a German standpoint, was a reiteration of the now familiar themes concerning the workings of Jewry and the alleged Jewish plan for world conquest.

The Hitler book was written at about the same time as the Ford one, roughly a quarter of a century after the appearance of *The Protocols* in Russia and some thirty or so years before the Marschalko book in Hungary. Here I was able to look at the Jewish phenomenon as seen by men of three different generations and in four different countries. Then to add to this I was able to compare the contents with what was currently being written by A.K. Chesterton in his newsletter *Candour*, which though of international scope was primarily derived from observations of developments in Britain. The similarity of the picture portrayed was remarkable, and it was, to my mind, sufficient justification for my starting to take the subject very seriously.

BOOK BAN

But here another factor intervened, which itself was something of a revelation. Both Hitler and Henry Ford had been people of world renown, whether for good or ill. This being so, surely their writings ought to be of great public interest. In that case they ought to be available straight off the shelves in any library, as well as in the larger bookshops. My investigations soon told me that they were not — as was the case also with *The Protocols* and *The World Conquerors*. Why, in a supposed, 'democracy', had such books been virtually obliterated from public view? And why indeed, in times when the subject of 'anti-Semitism' was under constant discussion on radio and television and in the press, and when it was the central theme in so many products of the cinema dealing with World War II, was it not possible to walk into an ordinary bookshop or library and pick up a book explaining the subject from the standpoint of the so-called 'anti-Semites'?

Asking myself these questions, I recalled what had been said to me some little time before one of my acquaintances in the patriotic movement. The Jews, he said, had seen to it that all criticism of them in print was effectively banned by the simple method of pressuring bookshop chains and libraries into withdrawing such books from sale and from view.

Had this man sufficient evidence to support his claim? I did not know then and I do not know now, but one thing I do know is that someone quite clearly was able to ensure that these books were withdrawn from circulation through the normal channels, and is able to ensure likewise today. And if so, who? I leave the reader to deliberate over this question; and the



GERMANY IN THE THIRTIES

This picture shows posters carried by Hitler's brownshirts calling for a boycott of Jewish shops. Jews, however, have not always been just the victims of trade boycotting. Some Jewish interests have shown great expertise in organising boycotts themselves.

question itself takes us right forward to about a month ago, when I watched the TV programme referred to at the beginning of this article. Under whose pressure, and in whose interest, was it decided that such a programme, whose central subject was 'anti-Semitism', should totally exclude any contribution from that quarter from which 'anti-Semitic' doctrines are supposed to emanate? Surely this is like a discussion on feminism which excludes all feminists!

Three years ago I produced my own book, *The Eleventh Hour*. In this book no attempt was made to analyse the Jewish Question in any great depth, as I felt that this had been amply done by other authors. But I did make reference to the strange censorship on the subject that has been described here, saying:-

"One thing we must take into account concerning the theory of a Jewish international conspiracy and that is that it cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be regarded as an obscure subject. It lies at the heart of that doctrine that the Jews call 'anti-Semitism', and it has been acknowledged by writers on the so-called 'holocaust' as being the theory that underlay the anti-Jewish doctrines of Hitler and the Nazis.

"And we are never allowed to forget 'anti-Semitism'. It is hurled at us almost every day of our lives by means of the television screen, newspapers and book trade. If two weeks of TV programmes and films go by without a reference to it, the guardians of the Semitic interest begin to become greatly worried that the public may be in the process of being permitted to forget this the world's most important issue!

"Considering all this, might it not reasonably be argued that the theory of a Jewish conspiracy must be one of sufficient public interest for its to be subjected to a thorough public enquiry, to an even-sided public debate in which someone is permitted to speak for those many people of historical importance who might be

classed as 'anti-Semites' — from Luther to Hitler, from Shakespeare to Belloc and G.K. Chesterton, from Richard Wagner to Henry Ford?

"Surely, if the theory of a Jewish conspiracy underlying 'anti-semitism' has caused so much misery in the world, the proper way to avoid future misery of the same kind is to knock the theory thoroughly on the head by having an open debate about it and once and for all demolishing it by the power of arguments and facts! Yet it seems that those who control the channels of communication whereby such a debate may be staged are strangely reluctant to do this. Why?"

Whether or not there actually is such a thing as a Jewish conspiracy for world domination, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that there is a conspiracy, being conducted by someone, to place a gag on all public discussion of the subject.

NATURE OF THE OPPOSITION

After having read a number of serious books, as well as a few cranky ones, in which the 'anti-Semitic' point of view was presented, I became convinced that this doctrine certainly could not be airily brushed aside as the invention of mere bigots and 'hatemongers'. I was not yet disposed to accept it completely, however, without putting it to the test of my own further enquiries and practical experiences. I joined the patriotic movement, as I have related, to do something for Britain rather than to promote hostility to other nations or races. When I began speaking, at first on street corners, in 1958, the main thrust of my speeches consisted of a series of proposals for constructive changes of British policy, on economic, social and political questions. I opposed the break-up of the British Empire, and advocated that it was in the mutual interest of the United Kingdom and her

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'ANTI-SEMITISM': HOW TO GET RID OF IT (Contd. from prev. page)

mainly British dominions to stick together in close alliance. I opposed the moves to embroil Britain in the Common Market, because they ran contrary to this policy. I advocated economic nationalism through the protection of British manufacturing industry, in a series of speeches and articles that anticipated, many years ahead of time, the industrial collapse that we have seen during the last decade under the impact of cup-price foreign imports. I put forward proposals for an integrated national community of the British people, with all helping one another, as opposed to the individual-centred society that is the consequence of liberalism. I opposed non-white immigration into Britain, though without hatred for the immigrant races involved. I spoke and wrote in favour of strong defences and for the restoration of national service.

In none of these early activities did I bang the drum of 'anti-Semitism'. Although I was starting to think seriously about the Jewish Question I was, like many others, anxious not to be dubbed a 'Nazi', and I sought therefore to avoid association with Hitler's treatment of the Jews.

Bit by bit, however, personal experiences were leading me to a position in which involvement in this issue could not be avoided.

I found that the people most hostile to our patriotic ideas were, in very large part, Jewish. In arguments with Jews I could not help notice the contrast between their attitudes to questions affecting Britain as a nation and to those affecting the interests of their own community and the state of Israel, to which they were all attached. They condemned British Nationalism and patriotism vehemently, yet they were the most passionate Jewish Nationalists. What they would never acknowledge Britain's right to do in defence of her interests they enthusiastically applauded Israel's right to do when her interests were thought to be at stake.

This Jewish hostility towards our ideas was evident at our meetings — at which, as yet, we had not started to mention Jews in any unfavourable context. Jews were the most vociferous protesters and, when attempts to wreck the meetings by physical attack were made, Jews were in the forefront of those involved in the violence.

PARALLEL EXPERIENCES

At about this time I had started to make the acquaintance of some people who had taken part in the Mosley movement in the 1930s, and I also obtained some literature produced by supporters of that movement. One revelation that caught my interest was that Mosley had had exactly the same experience as the people with whom I had

now become associated: he started out with a programme for Britain that contained no policies directed against Jews; but the Jewish community in this country immediately organised itself against him and Jews predominated among those found guilty of physical assaults against Mosley's supporters.

I began to read Jewish publications, including the world-famous *Jewish Chronicle*. They were veritably dripping with hatred against any and all people in this country who took a strong stand for British interests and advocated patriotic policies, quite regardless of whether such people had ever attacked Jews. I was then reminded of a passage that I had read in Hitler's *Mein Kampf* a little while earlier, in which the author said that he had been unable to find

away as the result of Jews having been driven towards the revolutionary movement in Russia by the oppression they had suffered under the Czars. Would that have explained the extent of their predominance in the first Soviet State? I think not. Nor would it have explained why, as I myself found out first hand, middle-class Jews from quite prosperous families were to be found disproportionately represented among communists in Britain — a country which had been extremely kind to their race for three centuries. I was able to make these observations on a trip to Russia, sponsored and organised by sundry left-wing groups, to attend the World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1957. I had enlisted to go on that trip after seeing an advertisement for it in a sporting magazine and being struck by how



CLASHES WITH MOSLEY

The above picture is a scene from the Cable Street battle of the 1930s in which a march by Sir Oswald Mosley's blackshirt movement through East London was attacked by 'anti-fascists', a huge proportion of whom were Jewish. In fact Mosley did not in the first place adopt any anti-Jewish policies. He only later took up a stand against Jewish interests after it had become clear that they were in the forefront of the campaign against his movement.

any newspaper in Germany under Jewish ownership that could properly be called 'national'.

In the books that I mentioned earlier, and in many others that I had read, it had been alleged that almost the entire Soviet leadership that took over Russia after the red revolution in 1917 had been Jewish, many of the people involved operating under false Russian-sounding names, such as Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Sverdlov and so on. It was also pointed out that Karl Marx, the intellectual father of bolshevism, had been Jewish. Was this just 'anti-Semitic' propaganda? In due course I found that the Jews themselves had never made any attempt to deny such facts but simply explained them

cheap it was: £43 all-in! I went for no political motives but only to exploit a unique opportunity to visit a country that had been shrouded in mystery and which I thought was worth seeing. By going there I did not learn a lot about communism in Russia because we were only permitted to travel within limits laid down by our Soviet hosts. I did learn quite a bit about communism in Britain, however, by acquaintance with the organisers of the 'British' party during a three-day train journey across Europe. I never forgot the impact of the large Jewish presence among these people, particularly at official level.

The Jewish presence in communism today
Contd. on next page

is not what it was, but then neither is communism itself. For many years collapsing under the weight of its own internal rottenness, this system which has been the creator of most of the misery we have seen in the 20th century is now on its way out, and no longer serves as a magnet for those who want to be at the centre of political power. Nevertheless, among the communist rearguard in East Germany we have seen Jews to the fore, as we also see them in the white intelligentsia of the communist-dominated African National Congress.

THE STATE THAT IS A LAW UNTO ITSELF

If we seek a focal point of Jewish power in the world today, we will find it in the State of Israel and in the mobilisation, through the American political system, of US support for that state in the face of growing international concern at the rampant imperialism and racism that is evident in Israeli policy. Use of these terms is not made with derogatory intent, but only to illustrate a paradox; the most passionate denigrators of imperialism and racism when practised by others, Jews are only too ready to support them when practised by their own kin in the bandit state that was set up in 1948 on foundations of bribery and terror: bribery in the way of favours bought for Jewish support of America's entry into World War I, terror in the way of the methods used against enforcers of the British Mandate and against those Palestinians who have not taken kindly to their traditional homelands being occupied and themselves being driven out of them.

At the beginning of this year a massive military operation was launched under United States leadership to stop the Iraqis annexing Kuwait. And yet it has been this same United States that has not only sanctioned Israeli occupation of Gaza and the west Bank but has continued to provide huge economic subsidies to the state responsible for it and has given implicit guarantees of military security to that state within the framework of its present illegal borders. It will also be remembered that Israeli forces rampaged into the Lebanon just a few years ago without any American action to stop them.

All this is a clear indication that Israel is able to get away with things that virtually no other small state, and very few larger states, in the world are allowed to get away with. Israel, in other words, seems to enjoy a special status and to be the beneficiary of the workings of a special power — a power formidable enough to determine United States foreign policy by being able virtually to elect and unelect American presidents and American Congresses. I could go on almost indefinitely citing further examples of this selfsame Jewish power in operation, but space imposes limits, and it should suffice to illustrate this one example to show that the Jewish Nation expects and enjoys privileges in this world that are given to no other. Yet

the moment that anyone draws attention to this and protests that it ought not to be so he is certain to have his name filed away in the archives recording the world's 'anti-Semites', who of course must not be permitted to present their case on British television nor in the British press nor have their ample literature on display in British libraries or bookshops. It is a difficult state of affairs to come to terms with, and some of us simply cannot come to terms with it. Hence we are 'anti-Semitic'!

THE SOLUTION

I think I am correct in deducing from all that the Jews have said on the subject of 'anti-Semitism' that they would like to see an end to it. They may not believe this, but there are many of us whom they label 'anti-Semites' who share that sentiment.

The point at issue is whether the initiative for achieving this needs to come from the 'anti-Semites' or the Jews themselves.

For many centuries the Jews, with a few exceptions, have been adamant on this point. It is we who have to reform and not they. 'Anti-Semitism', they claim, is an unmitigated evil and must be eradicated, either by the 'anti-Semites' undergoing a change of heart and learning to love the Jews or by their simply being silenced.

The Jews, in order to accomplish the first object, lay great stress on the value of 'education' — education in the great benefits their race has brought to the world and education in the appalling suffering and persecution to which they have been subjected, particularly under Hitler.

But this education must be a wholly one-way business. The people of the world must be educated, under the tutelage of the Jews and their Gentile supporters, to appreciate the Jewish point of view and understand Jewish suffering.

None of this education may permit the airing of any other point of view, nor may it suggest that Jews anywhere might themselves have inflicted suffering — such as in the bloodstained years of the building of the Soviet State in Russia, in which millions of Gentiles were murdered by decree of a leadership that was, as stated, predominantly Jewish.

I would suggest that it is time for a change in this policy. And I would suggest that that change is as much in the interests of the Jews as of anyone else.

Because for all the howling over the centuries against 'anti-Semitism', for all the measures used to wipe it out, for all the wars waged to oppose it, it still has not disappeared. Indeed there is evidence that today it is again on the upsurge. My source of this information? Why, the Jews themselves!

So why not a new approach to the problem?

Why not start by accepting that there may be two sides to this argument: that not all the guilt is on the side of the 'anti-Semites', that at least some of the guilt may lie with

the 'Semites'? Why not permit an open debate on the matter — in the press, on TV and radio, in the book trade, in the schools and universities?

And why not make public meeting halls around the country available to 'racists' and 'anti-Semites' so that they can speak to audiences and explain why they are 'racists' and 'anti-Semites', so that the latter can then make up their own minds?

For surely if there is no reasoned foundation for 'anti-Semitism' the Jews and their supporters will be able to convince the people of this by winning an open and honest debate. In this way they can bury the bogey once and for all.

I challenge them to do this.

SAME TREATMENT

But this is just a start. There are other ways in which the Jews can take steps to put an end to 'anti-Semitism'.

The first is for them to abandon their idea of themselves as a special people, as a 'Chosen Race', as a nation that must be treated differently from other nations.

They might make a start in this by Israel withdrawing from its occupation of territories that do not belong to it and which have only been acquired by the use of naked force.

Then they might continue the good work by dismantling their formidable apparatus of power and influence by which they play a decisive role in the politics of so many other nations. They might, to begin with, abandon their attempts to direct the foreign policy of the United States and leave this instead to Americans.

And they might, similarly, discontinue their efforts to play a disproportionately powerful role in the politics of this country.

As an example, they might withdraw their pressure on the present British Government to push the infamous 'War Crimes Bill' through parliament — a Bill that is causing great offence to many Britons who are not 'anti-Semites', in as much as it amounts to the violation of hallowed British legal traditions and practices at the behest of an ethnic minority.

The Jews dislike the allegations of 'anti-Semitism' that they aim to control the British press. Very well, they can demolish those allegations very effectively by persuading their own Sir Robert Maxwell to sell off his newspaper empire and by their never again attempting to influence the editorial policy of any paper by means of the threat of cancelling advertising contracts.

And there is another thing the Jews can do.

It is their constant claim that the German Nation is tainted by the record of Nazism and of Hitler, and they have always urged that the Germans must for ever stand up before the world and acknowledge their guilt in having given birth to the Nazi movement, and that those Germans must atone for their country's past crimes.

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**'ANTI-SEMITISM':
HOW TO GET RID OF IT**
(Contd. from prev. page)

Would it not therefore be reasonable to ask that the Jews acknowledge before the world the predominant role that members of their race played in the creation of Communism, and that they are under some obligation to atone for the sufferings that that system has inflicted on mankind?

This would be just another way in which the Jews could demonstrate to us all that what holds good for other nations and races holds good also for themselves.

There is another way in which the Jews can do this.

They can decide once and for all whether they are nationalists or internationalists.

If, as they claim, they are in favour of internationalism, if they support the demise of the sovereign nation-state and the merging of all nations and races into 'one-world', let them set an example in this regard by abandoning Jewish Nationalism, by dismantling the State of Israel, by handing Palestine back to the Palestinians and themselves either remaining there as integrated members of the Palestinian Nation under Palestinian rule or migrating elsewhere and integrating themselves thoroughly with the nations among which they settle.

If, on the other hand, they choose to be nationalists, to be intensely patriotic towards Israel and to fight doggedly for Jewish national interests at all times, they surely cannot object to other peoples — Britons, Germans, French, Americans and so on — doing likewise. This would mean that they should abandon their bitter hostility and their organised opposition to all non-Jewish nationalism wherever it manifests itself.

Is this really an unreasonable proposition to put to the Jews?

Should the Jews decide to integrate fully

MARX
Are the Jews prepared to take on the collective guilt for him as they want the Germans to do for Hitler?



with other nations as part of the 'one-world' ideal in which they profess to believe, no-one would with fairness object to their maintaining their own distinct religion, with their own churches (synagogues) and their own traditions of worship. I certainly, for one, would not.

But Jewish communities would be expected to disband the numerous organisations that they now maintain within the states in which they live which are dedicated to promoting special Jewish interests and which lend credence to the view of many of their hosts that they regard themselves as separate and distinct from the societies around them.

All this amounts to a suggestion that a better way might be found to put an end to 'anti-Semitism' if the Jews themselves change — instead of always insisting that it must be us who must change, and us alone.

The Jews will be the first to remind us that 'anti-Semitism' is far from new but is a phenomenon that has reared its head again and again over the centuries, and in one country after another. Absolutely true, and in acknowledging this in *The Eleventh Hour* I said:-

"No parallel exists anywhere of move-

ments of opposition to any other race or religious group that have manifested themselves with the same intensity, the same universality and the same repetitiveness as these movements against Jewry. Are we to believe that the people involved in such movements were all lunatics, beasts or sadists, intent on persecuting a racial group just out of the malevolence of their natures? Was William Shakespeare, Britain's, and perhaps the world's, greatest dramatist, so wrong in his manner of dealing with this subject, as in *The Merchant of Venice*, while he was considered so right in his observations of practically every other human problem under the sun?

"Or did all these people perhaps have a reason for their attitudes towards Jewry? We are surely entitled, if we live in a society in which intellectual freedom is allowed, to debate the matter in a spirit of open enquiry by hearing both sides of the argument. Yet in fact we are only allowed to hear one side. Again I put the question: why?"

The gist of what I was saying in this passage should be plain to the reader: were all these people, and nations, out of step and only the Jews in step? Is there any particular reason why we should assume that all of them were in the wrong and just the Jews in the right? And if the latter, just why did it all happen? Why this universal and repeated opposition to the Jews and never on any comparable scale to other races?

From this it is pertinent to ask: why the insistence that the remainder of the world must change? Why is it not at least equally fair to propose that the Jews change?

Will the latter ever happen? I am not a crystal-ball gazer, and I am not given to making such forecasts.

All I can say with certainty is that if it does not happen there seems little prospect that the Jewish future will be any the less turbulent than the Jewish past.

SETTING THE SCENE FOR WORLD TYRANNY

Calls for United Nations 'peacekeeping forces', says JOHN MORSE, are not quite what they appear

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of *The Guardian*, Martin Walker, "the establishment of Kurdish enclaves in Iraq has unleashed a flood of proposals to strengthen the UN's powers."

Leading Jewish lobby spokesman, Congressman Stephen Solarz, influential Chairman of the Lower House of Congress Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, wants the United Nations' 'peacekeeping force', to which President Bush is planning to hand over control of the refugee camps

set up in Northern Iraq by American, British and French forces, to be given authority to topple Saddam Hussein, occupy Iraq and reshape its internal affairs.

Retired UN Under-Secretary-General Sir Brian Urquhart, applauding this project, foresaw that it would create a precedent, allowing the UN to invade the territory of its own member-states wherever it decided that so-called 'human rights' were being infringed. It was specified that this would operate above all where "ethnic groups and

minorities" claimed to be hard done by under the governments of the countries in which they lived.

The mind boggles at all this. It is, in principle, a direct attack on the traditional right of national ruling authorities to enforce law and order within their own sovereign territories.

Urquhart suggested that such intervention would be restricted to so-called 'rogue régimes'. But he did not define what

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constitutes such a régime. The Kurds have been engaging in all-out armed rebellion against their Government, encouraged in the first place by President Bush, who thereby set the present Iraqi civil war going. It may be that Saddam Hussein's methods of putting the Kurd rebellion down have been brutal, yet they are no more so than those used against Palestinians by the Israelis for over 40 years. Moreover, Israel has applied these self-same means of repression and expulsion against Palestinians, not in land that belongs to the Jews by any sort of sovereign right, but in lands that have been conquered and occupied by them against the will of their former inhabitants.

However, to this writer's knowledge neither Urquhart nor anyone else in favour of global intervention by the UN is suggesting that UN forces should occupy Israel and oust Yitzhak Shamir. There seems to be a bias here that is perhaps very revealing of the UN's real character and purpose, as also of the true identity of the so-called 'international community' by whom, and in whose interests, it is constantly being said that this world body is henceforth to function.

U.N. BIAS

Another revealing instance of United Nations bias was exposed 30 years ago in one of the most infamous of the organisation's earlier 'peacekeeping' operations. In 1960 Belgium was ordered by the UN to give the Congo its independence. When the province of Katanga tried to break away from the newly independent Congolese Republic, a UN 'peacekeeping force' was sent to back up the Congolese Central Government of Moscow-trained red terrorist tin-pot dictator Patrice Lumumba. Some of the African contingents among the 'peacekeepers' gave themselves up to raping, torturing and butchering every European in the territory they could lay their hands on. The UN stood back and did nothing to stop this massacre.

This is thoroughly in keeping with the origins of the United Nations Organisation. The UNO was formally convened for the first time at San Francisco in 1945 — just as American and Soviet forces, with the British in tow, were putting the finishing touches to their devastation of Europe. The first UN Secretary-General, appointed by the red-infested administration of President Roosevelt, was one Alger Hiss.

A Soviet agent, Hiss was sometime later convicted and imprisoned for perjury after denying his communist affiliations in testimony given under oath before a US Congressional Committee of Investigation. Influential personages in the US Government had earlier promoted him, and there is evidence of their having covered up for him.

Today it is America's 'conservative' President George Bush, with Britain's 'Conservative' Premier John Major as his ardent lieutenant, who is moving to boost the UN to a new world-conquering status.



WHERE THE UNITED NATIONS DECLINES TO TREAD

The Israeli-occupied West Bank (above) where the native Palestinians are condemned to live under a brutally repressive régime. Strangely, those have agitated for UN intervention in other world trouble-spots have not suggested that any 'peacekeeping' force be sent here.

This reflects interestingly on the real motives of our power establishment.

Also interesting is the seeming coincidence that the UN flag is exactly the same colour — pale blue and white — as the flag of Israel. President Roosevelt, however, once said that in politics nothing is chance. "If it happens," he asserted, "you can bet it was planned that way."

IT COULD HAPPEN HERE!

Meanwhile, many Britons will stop to ask themselves what might happen to them if, say, one day Ulster's republican minority

decided to avail themselves of the UN's 'peacekeeping' services under the new precedent which is being established right now in Iraq. Then again, what if Britain's Afro-Asian minorities decided to call on the UN for the "protection of their rights" against their British hosts. Might we then expect to have armed Jamaicans and Bangladeshis patrolling our streets in UN colours?

One thing is certain: every one of our soldiers currently out in Iraq is in reality being used to forge future chains for his own people. For the whole operation in which he is involved can only serve as a curtain-raiser to global tyranny.

ELECTION FUND: £425.00 RAISED

The total in contributions to the British National Party Election Fund since the opening of the fund in April is £425.00, a mere £50.00 having been contributed since last issue (though, admittedly, we are going to press this month approximately 10 days ahead of normal schedule). Nevertheless, the modest level of money received does indicate that many readers have not yet grasped the urgency of the fund.

The Election Fund has been launched in order to provide the party with the financial means to wage a powerful election campaign at National Headquarters level. The money is separate from that that will be needed by various regions around the country to finance the deposits and supporting campaigns for their candidates — although it is expected that in one or two cases money from the central Election Fund will be required to underwrite local campaigns where insufficient funds are raised for these.

Please mark all donations 'BNP Election Fund' and send them to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. SAEs with money would make receipting easier and thus reduce staff work.

A LOOK BEHIND THE 'ANIMAL RIGHTS' CAMPAIGN

COLIN BURGES analyses a fashionable form of left-wing protestology

NO DOUBT in common with most of the country last summer, every lamp-post, billboard, bus shelter, vacant shop window, wall and hoarding in my locality was adorned with posters, sometimes eight to a dozen together, giving notice of marches in protest against the poll tax. These monochrome posters bore the usual indistinct address of the organising outfit: one anti-poll tax gang or another.

If one bothered to trace the gang's HQ, more than likely would be found there the regular sundry soulmates: Pro-Abortionists, the Crucify White South Africa Campaign, Anti-Fascists and Anti-Racists, Anarchists, Gay Lib, Women's Lib, CND and of course 'Animal Rights'. Just as you can find the same collection of creepy-crawlies inhabiting the dark, dank, mouldy world beneath large stones anywhere in Britain, it is the same crowd who are so fond of telling us what they are opposed to (but seldom what they would actually advocate in place of it). We can only guess at the kind of Britain it would be if these people had their way. But it is a safe guess that none of us would want any part of it.

All the while these posters were going up in profusion, nobody in authority seemed to see the culprits at work, and very little attempt was made to remove the posters. I wonder if this would have been the case had they been advertising a nationalist event.

Whenever the circus comes to town it seems that these people are always hot on the heels of the advance-guard that puts up the posters advertising the venue: the lovely, old-fashioned type usually featuring a clown's face, which thrills the children and sets them off imagining all the delights of the Big Top, and clamouring for Mum and Dad to buy the tickets.

Before the circus took to road transport, this anticipation was heightened by the arrival of the special train, and the parading through the streets of all the performers and animals from the station to the showfield. I think that in those days Britain was a more colourful land, and our people weren't so intent on examining each other's dirty laundry.

Now, hardly has the paste dried on the circus posters than someone tears them down. Shopkeepers who once willingly allowed these posters in their windows are now fearful of having those windows smashed by the extremist 'Animal Rights' activists — if they have not actually been brainwashed into believing their propaganda.

At the entrance on the days of performances can be found the standard picket of misfits handing out leaflets describing the way trainers make their animals perform by the use of all kinds of cruel methods. I think that the only reason anyone stops at the gate is because at first they mistake the picket for a sideshow to the main event: the type once found at the fair, with the geek, the midget and the bearded lady. Few, having got this far, bother to read the lie-sheet being handed out, and parents, even if they suddenly felt compelled, would have the greatest difficulty in about-turning their children.

The truth of the matter is that animal training involves exhaustive patience and hard work, not cruelty. Ill-treatment simply wouldn't produce animals of the right temperament for the circus ring. That the animals would prefer to be in their countries of origin is nonsense; their minds are vacant and they hold no opinions. As long as their bellies are full and they can make themselves comfortable, stretch their legs and enjoy companionship, they don't care about much else. They are never very lively in their home habitats anyway. The lion, for instance, sleeps eighteen hours a day, wherever he is. Isn't it strange how these protesters who set such importance by natural environments only apply their reasoning to animals, and not to people? RSPCA inspectors making regular visits to circus animals are usually always satisfied, and I think it is acknowledged that these circus animals are among the best treated and cared-for in the land.

CHANGING TIMES

Circus today isn't what it used to be, but probably this is not the fault of the proprietors. Audiences have diminished, partly because of sabotage but mostly because live entertainment has simply become less popular. So many are content with, indeed drugged by, the modern 'electronic' form and just can't be bothered to stir themselves to give their children a taste of the circus ring, with all its glamour, spectacle and downright honest good fun. Instead of children experiencing entertainment as at the circus or pantomime, they are allowed to stare at the sterile, two-dimensional, mindless drivel portrayed by the goggle-box: that synthetic world where animals cannot be appreciated in anything like the way they are when seen in the flesh.

At the circus there is something reminiscent of the old Britain in the sight of

children's happy faces as each act comes and goes: with the clowns intervening, involving them in the show and teasing them with their oft-repeated antics. It is a magical world of gaiety and spectacle, skill and daring, that is quite obviously an offence to the shower of the left, whose world is drab, sordid and sick: spectacular only in its mind-numbing banality.

Apart from a conscientious few, who are usually quiet in their objections, and whom I respect, I don't think most Animal Rights protesters care a damn for animals. The whole protest is a ritual. I think that the impetus for the thing comes from the fact that where you find animals you usually also find a section of society that has remained comparatively healthy amid the plague of liberalism: a section these agitators just want to attack and simply seek some lame excuse.

In the case of the circus, the artistes and riggers and a tightly knit bunch who work extremely hard, not only at maintaining their many skills but in the day-to-day running of the show, which is tightly programmed. The families all muck in together to keep things going and the little ones are given an opportunity in the ring at an early age. They often receive education in a school 'bus' and are therefore beyond the reach of lefty teachers. All in all, they are a healthy, athletic folk. If they are somewhat remote from mainstream society — lucky them, I say.

OUR ANCESTORS' ATTITUDE

Animal exploitation was not a vexed question to our distant ancestors, who knew only the necessity, unconstrained by morality, of satisfying hunger, of keeping out the cold and of accomplishing work that would have broken their own backs. Latterly, with the acceptance that animals have some feelings, compassion dictates that they are kept in decent conditions, that everything possible is done to alleviate their suffering and that they are slaughtered without pre-stressing. If, as I advocate, domestic animals are reared under organic conditions, they enjoy the most humane method of husbandry.

Animals have no expectation of life, and so I have no qualms about eating meat. If the pig ends up as a side of honey-roast ham, or six rashers of back bacon on my breakfast plate, it is my view that it has led a purposeful life, however brief; and very grateful I am. It is my business entirely if I

Contd. on next page

choose to eat meat, just as it is the other fellow's business if he chooses to be a vegetarian.

Should you keep an animal in a cage? Should anyone keep a pet of any kind? Should a blind person not have the benefit of a guide dog? Should no animal ever be put to work for man? The whole question becomes absurd. In reality, animals have no rights because nature grants no rights. My riding instructor imparted to me years ago: "The horse has a stronger body but a weaker will." And thus man exercises dominion over the horse. Morally, all that can be said is that man has responsibilities. And we in Britain, a nation of animal-lovers, have for long been in the forefront in living up to these by promoting animal welfare — although, unhappily, factory-farming, often satisfying the greed of big business, has reversed much of this tradition.

THE HUNT

The Labour Party, I believe, plans to outlaw huntin', shootin' and fishin', those traditional pursuits that are part of the rich tapestry of British rural life. It is hunting that is most in the news, thanks to the League Against Cruel Sports, who, short of anything better to do, like to turn out and ruin other people's pleasure.

If you have ever attended a hunt meeting at which the usual protest brigade has been present, you cannot have failed to notice the difference in types. It is rather like a clash of Left and Right in politics. On the one hand you have the freaks' roadshow, the like of which I need hardly describe — the types a director making a movie about the concentration camps would gleefully round up for extras, to play inmates who hadn't bathed for a year.

And, on the other hand, both mounted and following on foot, is a different type altogether. It isn't snobbery to say this, for a lot of these are working-class people who choose the sport in preference to a costly man-made one. I cannot afford it myself, but good luck to those who can, I say.

The picture, for me, is always one of health and vitality, of strapping fellows and fine-looking ladies, immaculately turned out. They are ready to enjoy the fresh air and open country, the thrill of the chase: turning up clods while pounding across the patchwork of field and meadow, through woods, over ditches and natural obstacles — adrenalin up, primeval instincts roused. So what if it is bloodlust? Better it be released in the course of the necessary control of fox and deer than as in the city, in mugging, raping and rioting.

Riding can be exhilarating enough. But following hounds, and whatever luckless creature they may have scented, intensifies it. Isn't there some comparison between the hunt in full cry and the cavalry charge? I don't suppose any of us will ever know the feeling of charging into the unknown against the enemy's fire on a heaving, snorting



COLOURFUL AND TRADITIONAL SCENE

The Hunt, the writer says, is an ancient British country custom. If there is an element of bloodlust in it, he asserts, better that it be released in the course of necessary pest control than in urban-style crime.

beast, scarcely controllable; sabre drawn, the power to cut a man in two — or, thankfully, know the feeling at having to face such an onslaught. The wild-looking animals, the colours held high, the glint of tempered steel and the thunder of the hooves must surely have been enough to terrorise the toughest foot soldier. No wonder, when battles could be fought this way, that the cavalry was so often a decisive force.

AGITATION OF THE RABBLE

The rabble, who for long have happily turned their backs on the country, who have divorced themselves entirely from their roots on the land, now return to dictate to those who have never left it, or certainly whose spirits have always remained there. There the protesters stand, with their bloody silly anoraks and that look of permanent disgust engraved on their pallid and unwashed faces, horrified at what they see as rebellion against the dull, toothless world they seek, in which men and women can no longer 'live' but are chained up to mortify like zombies, slowly but surely giving up every last delight for fear it might offend someone's morality.

On the days when the hunt saboteurs get their way and succeed in ruining the day's sport by their tactics, don't you just bet there is the greatest temptation to forget Reynard and go after the wretched killjoys? Oh, if only it were possible! Can you see them fleeing across the pasture, aerosols and

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placards tossed aside, hounds snapping at their gaping trouser-seats, going head over heels in the mud and getting stuck fast in bramble thickets? I almost wish huntsmen weren't so civilised!

SPIRIT OF THE COUNTRY

Mostly it is the same people behind point-to-point and equestrian events. And at the agricultural shows, large and small, throughout the land they come together with a wide circle of rural dwellers, whose preoccupation with animals is everywhere evident. Whilst youngsters lavish their care and attention, groom, feed, provide bedding and so forth, their seniors can be heard discussing the finer points of husbandry, the characteristics and performance of various breeds, prices, markets and all things under the sun connected with farming. Strip away all the modern superficiality — the trailers from the banking houses, the double-glaziers, the knock-down kitchen-makers, and so on — and you still have the traditional gathering of country folk; and it is gratifying to see an increasing number of townsfolk who obviously find something honest and enduring about it all, and who maybe yearn for their roots. In the show-ring, and around it, you are reminded that the principles of selective and upward breeding have not been lost, even if many specimens found in the ersatz jungles of concrete and steel that are now our cities indicate an unprecedented decline in British human livestock.

Among these country people you can escape the idiocies of Yuppiedom and find part of that tough, rural world fast becoming extinct, where office hours are unknown and where work is life.

And that life is inexorably bound up with Mother Nature's calendar. These people are
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AFTER THE ELECTION; A HUNG PARLIAMENT?

TONY WELLS examines the possibilities of 'PR'

NATIONALISTS everywhere must, every time there is a general election in the offing, join with Liberal Democrats in hoping for a hung parliament.

A hung parliament would, it is believed, lead to proportional representation and in turn to a BNP MP (or two!) at Westminster. And there is every reason to suppose that we are justified in this view.

A hung parliament would lead to the Liberal Democrats holding the balance of power between the Tory and Labour Parties. It is of course quite possible that either of these two parties would force a quick second election in an attempt to secure a clear majority (as Labour did under Harold Wilson in 1974). Even so, there would be no certain guarantee that such a second election would break the deadlock; and if it did not it would still leave both Tory and Labour courting the Liberal Democrats.

The Lib/Lab pact of 1976-77 was a disaster for the Liberals, who were duped by Harold Wilson into supporting Labour's policies for little in return. The Liberal Democrats will not make the same mistake again but will stick out for a firm guarantee of PR (proportional representation).

It is true of course that spokesmen for both the Tory and Labour Parties have recently made statements to the effect that neither would do any deal with the Liberal Democrats over PR, but this must be recognised as the kind of huff and puff in which politicians of their type are forced to engage in such circumstances. Confronted with the reality of a hung parliament, and the prospect of having to buy the support of Paddy Ashdown to obtain power, these people would almost certainly be found to sing a different tune.

Given that PR would enormously benefit the BNP, and possibly even set us on the road to power, it follows that we should encourage every development that might lead to a hung parliament.

At the next general election our party is likely to be standing about 12 candidates. It is obviously our duty in all the seats we are contesting to work for and vote for the BNP.

But many BNP supporters will be living in constituencies where we have no candidates. In what way should we encourage those people to vote?

My view is that we should advise them that on no account should they vote Conservative. All nationalists with no BNP candidate to vote for should vote either Liberal Democrat or Labour, whichever is most likely of the two to win. If in doubt, however, such people should vote Liberal Democrat.

PRESENT PROSPECTS

So just how likely is a hung parliament? The latest council election results give much encouragement that it may happen. The Tories were expected to lose seats — perhaps 400-600. The final headcount was 890. The good news is that although Labour won 490 seats that increase, if translated in terms of parliamentary elections, would not be enough to enable them to form a government. This is because the Liberal Democrats, who were also expected to lose seats, actually won more seats than Labour! The Liberal Democrats gained an incredible 520 seats, which with a similar swing in the general election would indeed result in a hung parliament. These council election results follow opinion polls which for two successive months have indicated a possible hung parliament.

The excellent news from the council election results was not so much that Labour and the Tories appear neck and neck — so pointing to a hung parliament — as that the Liberal Democrats, as already said, did so spectacularly well. This means that although the Tories and Labour are neck and neck the much increased support for the Liberal Democrats means that there is a much greater margin for error in the calculations between the Big Two, because there would undoubtedly be a larger group of Liberal Democratic MPs holding the balance of power.

THE CREDIBILITY FACTOR

One of the vital factors in politics is credibility, and the electors not wanting to waste their votes. In this way both the Tories and Labour have, in the past, squeezed the centre vote. But the recent council election results, coming as they did not long after the Eastbourne and Ribble Valley by-elections, could change all that. The Liberal Democrats seem to be picking up a head of steam. If they continue to make headway and Labour do moderately well, as in the council elections, rather than very well, the following result would be likely: Labour would hold on to its marginals and do well enough where starting in second place to the Tories, while the Liberal Democrats could expect to pick up a number of seats where they are second to the Tories. In this way, it would be the Tories who would be squeezed, with the result of a hung parliament.

Straightaway, before readers get the idea that this voting pattern would let Labour in, let me make it clear: it won't! The Tory Party is so big, and the voting system so arranged, that the Tories would still emerge

as the largest party. Repeated in a general election, the council election results would still give the Tories the biggest number of seats in parliament at approximately 318, and this would leave them only eight seats short of an absolute majority. The other parties together would outnumber the Tories by just 14. So the Tories could stand to lose quite a few more seats yet before letting Labour in. On this result, the Liberal Democrats would have a 45-strong group in parliament, and they would hold the balance of power. They would demand, and they would get, proportional representation.

The outcome of present electoral trends would be a coalition between one of the two leading parties and the Liberal Democrats, and the probable partner of the latter would be Labour. It is possible, however, that with John Major (as opposed to Thatcher) as Premier the Tories would do a deal with the Liberal Democrats. The key point is that, whomever the Liberal Democrats enter into coalition with, such an arrangement would permit no extremes of policy and would also result in the introduction of PR. Every thinking nationalist should realise that in the short to medium term this scenario would be the best possible outcome for our movement.

HOW WE SHOULD VOTE

As stated earlier, our first priority is to work for and vote BNP, and, where this is not possible, to vote Labour or Liberal Democrat.

At the time of this article going to press BNP candidates will be standing in the following constituencies:-

Bethnal Green & Stepney; Bermondsey, Bow & Poplar; Darlington; Dewsbury; Peterborough; Rochdale.

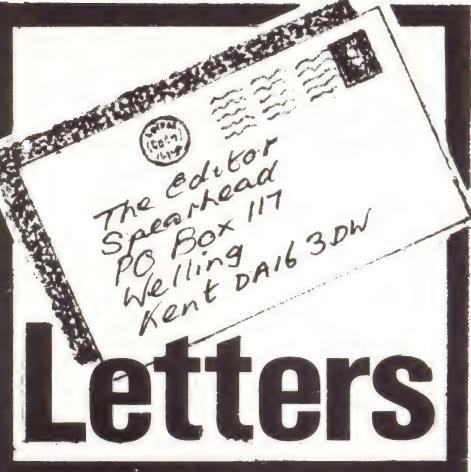
Candidates will also be standing for the BNP somewhere in the following cities, though precise constituencies have not yet been chosen:-

Edinburgh; Glasgow; Leicester; Nottingham.

Nationalist supporters should vote Labour if they live in the following constituencies:-

Hampstead & Highgate; Hornsey & Wood Green; Lewisham East; Mitcham & Morden; Putney; Westminster North; Batley & Spenborough; Elmet; York; Blackpool North; Blackpool South; Bury South; Chester; Chorley; Hyndburn; Lancaster; Lancashire West; Ellesmere Port; Pendle; Stockport; Warrington South; Amber Valley; Erewash; Lincoln; Northampton North; Harlow; Sherwood;

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The Editor
Spearhead
PO Box 117
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Kent DA16 3DW

Letters

SIR: It was hard to suppress a laugh when listening recently to Premier Major's talk of a 'new charter' for the British people. Anyone would think that the Tories had just taken office, whereas in fact they have been the government for the past 12 years. I do not often agree with Neil Kinnock but he was right when he reminded us that Mr. Major was part of this government.

J.R. MILLARD
Chepstow, Gwent

SIR: Have we been told the truth about AIDS? I don't think so, and here's why.

Recently I had a high fever, and I went to the local health centre here in Maryhill, Glasgow to see a doctor. He turned out to be an Asian.

Jokingly, I said to him that I was no homosexual and that therefore there was no possibility that I had AIDS. He looked at me for a long moment, and then quite positively recoiled from me, pushing his chair back about four feet. He then looked at me through one of those instruments doctors use to examine ears — from about six feet away. It was so ridiculous that I actually laughed at it all.

It was so obvious that he thought I was somekind of closet gay, making a kind of Freudian confession. But note his attitude: he ushered me out of his surgery, and wrote out a letter to a specialist at the Ruchill Tropical Disease Centre. As he handed me this letter I detected the strong smell of disinfectant on his hands.

Now if this doctor was so alarmed at the prospect of having been in contact with someone he obviously thought was a closet gay, with all his knowledge of AIDS as a deadly killer disease, have we been told the truth about the infectious nature of the illness? I would suspect not.

In the light of these facts then, it is the height of irresponsibility for Princess Diana to be telling us all that we should hug people infected with AIDS. We owe it to our families, and everyone else with whom we come into contact, to ensure that we don't catch a disease that could infect them — and kill them.

It is noticeable that the Princess makes a special point of hugging coloured children infected with AIDS. This is despicable

propaganda, and the Royals should not allow themselves to be manipulated in this way. AIDS victims should be totally isolated so as to protect the rest of us from any danger of getting infected. Would we hug people infected with leprosy? Well, AIDS kills with more certainty than does leprosy.

HARRY MULLIN
Glasgow

SIR: I was amazed by the audacity of Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu when he suggested recently that the USSR should apologise for its treatment of Japanese POWs during and after the Second World War — surely a case of the pot calling the kettle black!

Even more amazing was Japan's determination to resolve in its own favour its territorial dispute with Russia over the Kurile Islands. The international news media seem mostly to accept the Japs' demand for the return of the islands as being quite proper. This contrasts vividly with the attitude shown towards those people in Germany who seek the return to their nation of its eastern provinces now occupied by the USSR and Poland.

We all know the reasons for these double-standards. On the one hand you have a European nation with a history of insubordination towards God's Chosen, and on the other the robotic Japs — new recruits to the 'New World Order'.

ERIC BRAND
Bellinzona, Switzerland

SIR: On April 5th the Clydesdale Tube Works in Bellshill, Lanarkshire, closed down, throwing 1,200 onto the dole. This creates a dismal statistic: five out of six of the steel industry jobs that formerly existed in Lanarkshire have been axed.

An article in the *Motherwell People* on the day of the closure makes some pretty depressing reading, especially when it quotes

the plant's union convener, John Lafferty, who said: "We have had to watch lorryloads of tubes coming through the gates from France, Italy and Germany, knowing we should have been making those orders."

And he went on to say: "We feel as though we have been thrown on the scrapheap after all our years of hard work and effort."

Thus Clydesdale Tube Works and its labour force have been condemned to idleness by the policy of our Government in letting in foreign imports. This is yet another disgraceful betrayal of the British worker.

ANDREW HARDIE
Carlisle, Lanarks.

SIR: Last year I returned to Britain after spending most of my adult life in America. I am horrified to find that nearly everyone here seems to believe that the USA is Cockaigne. The BBC hardly ever says anything that is not adulatory towards that country. The Government spends our money on buying US weaponry while our engineers, of which I am one, go unemployed. This is particularly pernicious as it removes from Britain any proper capacity to defend itself.

Two years ago the CBC had a good deal of fun with the US becoming the world's largest debtor. When I got back to Britain I found that no-one knew of this, and most accused me of insanity for suggesting it.

I was born an imperialist and I still am. This whipped-dog devotion to America angers me to the limit. Don't any of you read the vicious anti-British propaganda in *Time* magazine?

If there is no-one like me left in the UK, I think I shall look for another country in which to settle and where there might be some people who share my opinions.

JOHN H. LAWSON
Edinburgh

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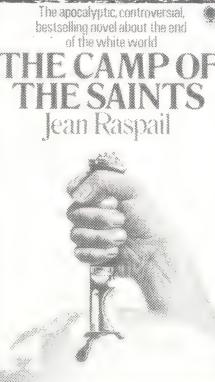
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*Immigration:
the ultimate
nightmare
(See opposite
page)*

**THE CAMP OF
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THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hofmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRADITIONISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This

book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THE ÉLITE (Barbara Cole) £17.00. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism; Blasting the Historical Blackout and Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

THE BABYLONIAN WOE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

THE NAKED CAPITALIST (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

THE ARTHURIAN LEGENDS £14.95. A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of nation legends. 1979, 224pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much-needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

ENOCH POWELL ON 1992 (R. Ritchie ed.) £14.95. A study of Enoch Powell's campaign against Britain's involvement with the EC, with quotations from Powell's

speeches and articles. 1989, 177pp.

THE DILEMMA OF INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS (Prof. R. Gayre of Gayre) 60p. Demonstrates the folly of enforced racial integration. 1966, 21pp.

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

THE HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES (Paul Rassinier) £7.75. A socialist ex-inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassinier was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

ICEBREAKER* (Victor Suvorov) £16.99. A Russian defector shows how Stalin engineered the war with Germany and exploited it to advance world communism. 1990, xvii, 364pp.

SABOTAGE AND TORTURE* (Barbara Cole) £12.00. The story of the framing and maltreatment of white airmen in Robert Mugabe's 'Zimbabwe'. 1988, 209pp.

UNCONDITIONAL HATRED* (Capt. Russell Grenfell) £8.00. An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.

OTHER LOSSES* (James Bacque) £13.95. The war crime that has only just come to light. Up to a million German POWs starved to death in Rhineland prison camps after the end of the Second World War on the responsibility of Eisenhower. 1989, xxi, 252pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where specifically stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 40p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 23p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 47p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing

attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets 1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Drawing of white man with gag. Caption draws attention to state oppression and imprisonment of those who protest against immigrant invasion.

Support White South Africa! This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

Prices of two-colour medium-sized posters: 1-9 copies 12p each; 10-19 copies 10p each; 20-49 copies 8p each; 50 copies or over 6p each.

Medium-sized posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Postage costs should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 6g.

BNP Stickers (two-colour)

Fight subversion: smash communism! Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation! Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here!

Stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in. They are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue.

Gummed-back stickers cost £4 per 1,000 or 40p per 100. Self-adhesive stickers cost £1.50 per 100. Postage

Contd. overleaf



WHERE WE STAND
BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

New BNP policy statement
(See this col.)

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £3.60 for 1,000 and £4.15 for 2,000.

BNP Posters (large)
Tomorrow belongs to us! Picture of young couple with Union flags and mountain scene in background. Poster is in three colours and measures 17.7in x 24.85in. Price: 1-9 copies 30p each; 10-19 copies 26p each; 20-49 copies 20p each; 50 copies or over 15p each. Postage cost should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 12g.

BNP Posters (medium)
THREE-COLOUR POSTER
Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section).

Contains photo of crowd of Chinese. 1-9 copies 15p each; 10-19 copies 13p each; 20-49 copies 10p each; 50 copies or over 7½p each.

TWO-COLOUR POSTERS

Page seventeen

costs 32p per 100.

BNP Stickers (single-colour)

Stop immigration! Start repatriation!
Asian invasion No! Repatriation Yes!
(Oblong stickers in red on white background)

BNP Circular sticker (two colour)

BNP. Party logo with full name and address.

The above stickers are self-adhesive and are priced at:
80 copies £1 plus 27p p&p; 500 copies £6 plus 55p
p&p; 1,000 copies £12 plus £1.05 p&p.

BNP Recordings

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £16.00 plus 87p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for

nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'.

Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 32p p&p.

Other BNP publicity aids

(Obtainable from 9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP visiting cards. Containing words 'With compliments' and featuring party name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Price: 50 cards at £2.00; 100 cards at £3.00 (both including p&p).

Allied publications

We recommend the following three publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription (UK) £8.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

BEHIND THE NEWS

Highly informative newsletter edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario N0C 1F0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a 'must' for your reading

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 42p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £5.40 (British Isles) or £7.40 (overseas surface-mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.50 + 87p post
25 copies	£5.50 + £2.52 post
50 copies	£10.00 + £3.15 post
100 copies	£17.50 + £4.00 post
150 copies	£25.00 + £4.30 post
200 copies	£30.00 + £5.00 post
300 copies	£42.00 + £6.05 post
400 copies	£55.00 + £6.05 post
500 copies	£65.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£125.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* entirely separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

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THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1.00. Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

Regional rally points way forward in Yorkshire

NEARLY 40 members and supporters of the British National Party in Yorkshire gathered in Leeds on Sunday, May 5th, to hear new Regional Organiser Eddy Morrison outline plans for the rapid expansion of the movement throughout the county in the remainder of 1991.

Mr. Morrison announced that the BNP would have twenty active units in Yorkshire by the end of the year. Units or embryo groups already existed in Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, York, Dewsbury, Bridlington, Sheffield, Barnsley, Huddersfield and Halifax, and these were now being re-established and expanded. Ten new areas would also be targeted: Hull, Rotherham, Harrogate, Keighley, Selby, Scarborough, Batley, Tadcaster, Doncaster and Skipton. The goal was to have at least an initial team of activists in each town or city so as to have an organisational super-structure on which to base the further expansion of the movement in 1992.

"Nothing can possibly be more important than the cause of our race, our nation and our children," Mr. Morrison concluded, and he called for total commitment to the goal of making the BNP paramount in Yorkshire.

The meeting was chaired by ex-Yorkshire National Front Chairman Sid Carthew. Stanley Clayton-Garnett, prospective BNP parliamentary candidate for Dewsbury in the general election, outlined his ideas for the election campaign. Everyone was pleased to see Mr. Clayton-Garnett back in the struggle after a long period of illness.

Mick Gibson held a lively auction and manned a colourful literature stand. Over £100 was raised for regional funds.

This highly successful meeting was a token of the dramatic resurgence of the BNP in the Yorkshire region after a year or two of decline.



ORGANISER SPEAKS

Eddy Morrison addresses the audience.
Sid Carthew is on left.

In the short time that has passed since he took over as Regional Organiser, Eddy Morrison has certainly started to revitalise the BNP in Yorkshire.



PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE

Stanley Clayton-Garnett, BNP prospective parliamentary candidate for Dewsbury, speaks to the meeting. At the table behind are meeting chairman Sid Carthew (left) and regional organiser Eddy Morrison (centre).

Tyndall in America

For 2½ weeks from mid-May our Editor John Tyndall will be away on a speaking tour of the United States. Correspondence addressed to him before, during and after this time may be liable to be answered late in view of the resulting disruption of his office schedule. We apologise for this to those affected, and promise that Mr. Tyndall will answer their letters as soon as possible.

Local election round-up

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY stood in five local government elections last month. Although these were contested primarily as training exercises, the results show real promise.

The best poll was obtained by Lawrence Johnson, standing in the Cotgrave ward of Nottingham, who obtained 133 votes (6 per cent of the poll) in a straight fight with Labour and the Tories. This was an excellent result in an area that had never been fought by the BNP before.

Ken Henderson, standing for the BNP in the Smallbridge & Wardleworth ward of Rochdale, polled 158 votes (4 per cent). Although in percentage terms this was lower than Lawrence Johnson's vote in Nottingham, the BNP in this case were fighting against the Liberal Democrats as well as Tory and Labour. About half of the population of the ward are immigrants, so in effect Ken scooped up about 8 per cent of the white vote. His vote was three times better than that of the National Front when they last contested a ward in Rochdale in 1986.

An encouraging result was obtained in Coalville (Leics.), where BNP candidate James Taylor won nearly 3 per cent of the vote. Then Andrew Fielding, standing in the Belmont ward of Grantham, won just over 2 per cent of the poll. Both these were first efforts in the wards in question.

Finally, John Peacock, standing in the New Parks ward of Leicester, a difficult area with a heavy immigrant population, improved on his previous efforts by getting 2.2 per cent of the vote.

Valuable lessons were learned in these campaigns, which will provide excellent training for the much more important general election. And the BNP has again proved that it has turned the tide of electoral failure that beset the nationalist movement throughout the 1980s.

A more in-depth analysis of these results will appear in the next issue of *British Nationalist*.

Report from EDDY BUTLER

Tax Fund: £317.00 needed!

Contributions to the Spearhead Tax Fund have totalled £278.00 since our appeal last month. This is a good response, for which we are most grateful to those who have donated. This leaves us with £317.00 still needed before we can clear off our tax arrears. Please mark donations 'Tax Fund' and send them to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH WEST LONDON

BCM Box 5103, London WC1N 3XX

SOUTH EAST LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

HILLINGDON

PO Box 275, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB10 8XU

BARKING & DAGENHAM

PO Box 12, Dagenham, Essex RM10 7HE

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford TN26 3QP

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common, Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

LUTON & DUNSTABLE

PO Box 505, Houghton Regis, Dunstable, Beds. LU5 5YY

DEVON

PO Box 1, Torrington EX38 8HQ

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

NORTH WALES

PO Box 3, Llangefni, Anglesey L77 7UY

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.

PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

NEWARK

PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

PETERBOROUGH

PO Box 211, Peterborough, Cambs. PE3 8JE

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

ROCHDALE

PO Box 156, Rochdale, Lancs. OL77 5LG

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 6, Thornton, Bradford BD13 3QF

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

WAKEFIELD

PO Box 101, Wakefield WF2 9XY

DARLINGTON

PO Box 61, Darlington, Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

PAISLEY

PO Box 72, Paisley, Renfrew PA2 0BH

DUNDEE

PO Box 161, Dundee DD1 9YR

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Hounslow, Newmarket, Colchester, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Hertfordshire, Reading, Newbury, Basingstoke, Bedford, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Burnley, Blackpool, Halifax, Dewsbury, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Chester-le-Street, Stirling & Alloa, Greenock, Ayr, Cumbernauld, Aberdeen and Inverness. If you want to contact any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. To remain solvent, we therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in our columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale magazine distributors to handle our magazine. That is why it is not on sale in newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case SAE would be appreciated.

Please pass the ammunition, and keep us in the battle!

A LOOK BEHIND THE 'ANIMAL RIGHTS' CAMPAIGN (Contd. from page 13)

in balance with the natural order. Theirs are not the sensibilities of the urban dweller, who may be frightened by wide open spaces, by the still and quiet. Daily, these country-folk see life raw in tooth and claw, and so their emotions are largely uncluttered by the sentimentality of the 'liberal' — the type who would itch to get between a stallion and a brood mare to warn the two of world 'over-population'. These men and women of the soil are practical, sensible, hard-working, plain-speaking folk. This is reflected in their clothing — hard-wearing corduroy, thorn-proof tweed, cavalry twill and suchlike — and in their demeanours and rugged, healthy complexions. They're the sort you wouldn't mind being caught with in a difficult spot. Though never ask them to lend you a fiver!

Here can be seen lovely fillies with long, well-toned limbs — and four-legged ones too! Horsewomen are almost a class apart in their utter devotion to their chosen animals. As young girls with their first pony, they begin to think of nothing else every waking hour. And this extends into adulthood, so that even in a full and varied life, with husband and children, their love of horses is undiminished and often proves infectious.

These girls have a refreshing streak of wildness. They are fit and fun-loving; they work hard and play hard. Their excitement is not found gazing in shop windows or gawking at some anthropoid pop-idol gyrating on a stage as if he had a ferret down his pants, but in that incomparable feeling of being in unison with the graceful, noble creature that has helped in no small way to shape our civilisation: the creature which, though many times more powerful than its mistress, will obey her subtlest commands and thus allow them both to reach a higher plane: the greater enjoyment of life that is equitation.

When you know the hours these people spend turning out their mounts in such splendid condition — and the obvious comfort this gives the horse — and when you know how, at the end of a long, tiring day, it is always the horse's needs above their own that are satisfied, how they sit up with them and nurse them when they are poorly,

you realise who is truly dedicated to animal welfare. On the other hand, what the hell do these loud-mouthed protesters know about such welfare? What the hell do they know about anything? Like a lot of ninnies, they object to field sports from their cosy bedsits or squats, and would uncaringly jeopardise thousands of jobs that depend on working hunters. In the fragile rural economy, where there is often little affluence, the loss of this employment would have widespread repercussions and cause much hardship.

POLITICAL INNOCENCE

Sadly, for all their strength, wisdom and uprightness, many of these fine people are as children in their understanding of our political sickness — probably because the grubby, unnatural world of politics is so remote from the world that they know. So uninterested and out of touch are they sometimes that they are surprised to learn that our policies, because they are so eminently logical, are not those of government. Because surely it is the purpose of government to do what is best for the country. Isn't that what the politicians are paid to do?

Though some of these people may parrot the standard lines from the 'liberal' phrase-book, there is little, if any, conviction in what they say. It is like a pop song that is hummed, not because it is any good, but simply because it is heard so often that everyone has the tune on his brain. If we reverted to that year early in this century, which Mr. Tyndall so rightly identified in an article a few months ago, when history and normality seemed to go into suspension, these people, perhaps more than any, would not be adversely affected nor feel in a strange world. The flimsy trappings of modern life have not so much been swallowed by them as adopted, almost suspiciously.

The people who hate rural life and are constantly protesting against those manifestations of it that they believe affect animals are strangely silent on one issue, however, which is intimately bound up with animal welfare. For we hear next to nothing from these agitators in opposition to animals having their throats cut in a foul, ritual manner and being allowed to die slowly to satisfy religious doctrine. Now why is this, do you suppose?

A nationalist government would of course prohibit the ritual slaughter trade, but other policies would anyway eventually remove the demand for it. The reasonable person might expect these lefty 'Animal Rights' campaigners to appreciate this aspect of our policies, but not a bit of it!

I believe that it should be part of the British National Party's purpose to encourage a general awareness and understanding of the natural environment and order. The status of the farming community should be elevated in recognition of its absolutely crucial role. We should learn from some of our friends on the Continent who insist on fresh, wholesome and locally grown (or reared) food. If a more conscientious and discerning attitude on these questions were fostered, intensive or factory-farming would decline, and 'conservation' and organic methods would flourish, with much less processing, packaging and distribution.

In the meantime, rural customs and pursuits that may perhaps seem archaic — even barbaric — to the uninitiated should simply be left well alone. They are among the few survivors of the old manorial system and squirearchy that were once the backbone of British life.

AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION: A HUNG PARLIAMENT?

(Contd. from page 14)

Burton; Cannock; Warwick North; Worcester; Wolverhampton North East; Basildon; Cambridge; Great Yarmouth; Ipswich; Luton South; Norwich North; Norwich South; Thurrock; Dover; Milton Keynes South West; Slough; Bristol East; Gloucester; Kingswood; Swindon; Plymouth Drake; Plymouth Devonport.

Nationalist supporters should vote Liberal Democrat if they live in the following constituencies:-

Eastbourne; Ribble Valley; Bath; Cheltenham; Hazel Grove; Somerton & Frome; Taunton; Hastings; Southend West; Mole Valley; Littleborough & Saddleworth; Shoreham; Colne Valley; Torbay; Brentwood & Ongar; Milton Keynes North East; Conway; Hereford; Colchester North; Devon North; Winchester; Liverpool Broad Green.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 30p for information pack to:-

P.O. BOX 117
WELLING
KENT DA16 3DW
(Telephone enquiries to 081 316 4721)

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....